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## INTELLIGENCE LAG OFTEN LAID TO U. S.

Many Critics Have Charged  
Inadequacy of Efforts to  
Obtain Foreign Secrets

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 8. The shooting down of an "information-gathering" U-2 plane over the Soviet Union has called attention to the history of this country's intelligence activities. Until World War II the United States had no major intelligence activities. There have been many complaints in Congress and in the country's chief reliance was Government reports of the intelligence effectiveness of this country's intelligence operations.

Even in World War II the Office of Strategic Services was engaged less in espionage than in efforts at sabotage coordinated with military operations. The O. S. S. functioned under the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Not until the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947 was any comprehensive effort made to obtain secrets abroad.

**Skilled Aviator Chosen**

The incident of the U-2 plane, which was shot down after the first of its kind, was a surprise to many who had expected that it would be developed.

Secret information resources, as well as demonstrating the techniques required in the modern world of nuclear weapons and the British-French and Israeli efforts to develop nuclear missiles.

The U-2 was sent on the mission by the Central Intelligence Agency, which has been a part of the United States intelligence effort since the war. The mission was not the first of its kind, but it was the first of its kind to be caught by surprise.

Secret military bases present a continuing threat of surprise attack.

Francis G. Powers, the young flier who was sent on the mission, was not the main picture of an expert aviator chosen because he could pilot a small jet plane at heights of five to ten miles and use various types of electronic and radar equipment and a special camera.

The skills required for such a mission are in fact little different from those needed to carry out the high-altitude weather observation program that was used as a cover.

That the mission failed at this particularly sensitive period of diplomatic negotiations in some of the ways typified the history of United States intelligence activities. There have been many complaints in Congress and in the country's chief reliance was Government reports of the intelligence effectiveness of this country's intelligence operations.

One of the biggest complaints came in the report in 1954 of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government, headed by former President Herbert Hoover. It said:

"The task force is deeply concerned over the lack of adequate intelligence data from behind the Iron Curtain. Proper emphasis on aggressive intelligence is essential to achieve the desired results."

Two years later, after the first of its kind, was a surprise to many who had expected that it would be developed.

Secret information resources, as well as demonstrating the techniques required in the modern world of nuclear weapons and the British-French and Israeli efforts to develop nuclear missiles.



Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Hungary, caught by surprise in the Middle East.

More recently, the United States' ability to obtain information from behind the Iron Curtain has been a subject of newspaper headlines and a subject of debate in the Senate.

The Office of Strategic Services was formed in June 1942 as a wartime agency, with Mr. Donovan as its head. It was later merged into the Central Intelligence Agency.

It is expected that the U-2 plane, which was shot down after the first of its kind, was a surprise to many who had expected that it would be developed.

ever officially acknowledged as Central Intelligence Group in January, 1948. This was succeeded by the United States Central Intelligence Agency, created under the National Security Act of 1947.

At Annapolis and in World War II, Allen W. Dulles, one of Mr. Donovan's aides in the O. S. S., was largely the fifth director of the C. I. A. as a result of the United States and has served in that post, having broken a Japanese code longest, from 1953 to the present.

The need to understand the political climate of a country is a political climate of a country. So is the amount of its real political and economic resources.

It has been reported that the total annual bill for United States intelligence activities approximates \$2,000,000,000, of which the C. I. A. spends half.

The late William J. Donovan, a lawyer and World War I hero, was reported to have employed 12,000 to 18,000 United States citizens as well as thousands of foreign-born personnel.

Officially, the C. I. A. has been described repeatedly as a coordinating agency. That is, it has no intelligence of its own. Its mission has been described as that of correlating the reports received from military intelligence units, United States diplomats and other agencies.

Even in the U-2 incident, for example, there has been no official statement that the C. I. A. was at all involved. The pilot was identified as a former Air Force flier, working on a contract for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The National Intelligence Estimate, which is presented regularly to the President and other high officials, is prepared by representatives of the military, State and Defense Departments, the Atomic Energy Commission and similar agencies.

Mr. Donovan, who was the first director of the C. I. A., acting as chairman, has been obtained in many ways.



5/9/60  
p.9

Mr. Lord: George, I thought we'd stashed those trousers below!

Mr. Taylor: You never can tell when a customer might show up, Sam.

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The shooting down of an "information-gathering" U-2 plane over the Soviet Union has called attention to the history of this country's intelligence activities. Until World War II the United States had no major "cloak and dagger" organization for looking behind enemy lines. The country's chief reliance was on ordinary forms of military intelligence operated by the armed services.

Even in World War II, the Office of Strategic Services was engaged less in espionage than in efforts at sabotage coordinated with military operations. The O. S. S. functioned under the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Not until the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947 was any comprehensive effort made in peacetime to obtain secrets abroad.

**Skilled Aviator Chosen**  
The incident of the U-2 plane illustrates why the United States felt that it needed to develop secret information resources, as well as demonstrating the techniques required in the modern era of nuclear weapons and long-range missiles.

The U-2 was sent on the hazardous mission of penetrating the airspace of the Soviet Union because that country, unlike the United States, has not divulged the location of its major missile-launching sites.

Secret military bases present a continuing threat of surprise attack.

Francis G. Powers, the young flier who was sent on the mission, was not the motion-picture type of international spy. He was an expert aviator chosen because he could pilot a small jet plane at heights of five to ten miles and use various types of electronic and radar equipment and a special camera.

The skills required for such a mission are in fact little different from those needed to carry out the high-altitude weather observation program that was used as a cover.

That the mission failed at a particularly sensitive period of diplomatic negotiations in some ways typified the history of United States intelligence activities. There have been many complaints in Congress and in Government reports of the ineffectiveness of this country's intelligence operations.

**Complaint by Hoover Group**  
One of the biggest complaints came in the report in 1954 of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by former President Herbert Hoover. It said:

"The task force is deeply concerned over the lack of adequate intelligence data from behind the Iron Curtain proper of apparently conflicting testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on the Soviet Union's missile strength."

It is expected that the U-2 incident will lead to new efforts to improve the origins of United States intelligence activities as well as their purpose and their effectiveness.

The first famous American saboteur who served behind British lines in the American Revolution. Some observers speculate on the possibility that Hiss and Mr. Powers may be the only two agents sent to Hungary, caught by surprise in the Middle East.

More recently, the United States' ability to obtain information from behind the Iron Curtain became a subject of newspaper headlines as a result of the U-2 incident. The House of Representatives, Subcommittee on the Soviet Union's missile strength, has been charged with the task of reviewing the origins of United States intelligence activities as well as their purpose and their effectiveness.



C. I. A. HEAD: Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

ever officially acknowledged as Central Intelligence Group in the United States. In the Civil War it is noteworthy that General McClellan had a copy of his opponent's battle order when he fought Lee at Antietam. And in World War II, the United States' naval-air victory at Midway was largely a result of the United States' having broken a Japanese code longest, from 1900 to the present. The need to understand the political climate of a country and its real political and economic resources was secured by Hitler's seizure of power and aggressive rule.

The late William J. Donovan, a lawyer and World War I hero, undertook on his own in 1935 to study the Italian invasion of Ethiopia and in 1938 the Spanish Civil War. In 1940 he went to Britain on a United States Navy mission to study intelligence techniques there.

For a year, Mr. Donovan observed anti-Nazi resistance movements in the Balkans and in the Middle East. "Upon my return," he wrote afterward, "Roosevelt called me to Washington and asked me to draft a plan for a new intelligence service cut to fit global war. You will have to begin with nothing," he said in effect, "We have no intelligence service."

The Office of Strategic Services was formed in June, 1942, by executive order, with Mr. Donovan at the head. It was responsible to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, charged with providing a secret intelligence service working behind enemy lines, high officials, is prepared by the National Intelligence and similar units with the C. I. A. acting as chairman. The information has been obtained in many ways.

Even in the U-2 incident, for example, there has been no official statement that the C. I. A. was involved. The plane was identified as a former Air Force plane, working on a civilian contract for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a nonmilitary unit.

The National Intelligence and similar units with the C. I. A. acting as chairman. The information has been obtained in many ways.

After the war, Mr. Donovan insisted that the United States must continue and even broaden its intelligence operations. President Truman established the ways.



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